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most easily fall under trying conditions. Alcohol and poverty are the chief incentives to harmful conduct; so that control of the liquor traffic and improved economic conditions are among the most hopeful methods of social defense. Imprisonment has little deterrent effect on those who are once or twice incarcerated, and it does not often reform. The reformatory effect would be increased by the indeterminate sentence which makes freedom depend on improved conduct. At this point ideas long since familiar and accepted in the United States are strongly defended.

The statistics used in the study of crime causes are generally taken from the excellent German tables, with which, unfortunately, we have in this country nothing comparable. The author's treatment makes us eager to have similar figures for our own scientific studies of criminality. Taken altogether, this work is a notable contribution and the translation is a distinct public service.

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*Le divorce des aliénés.* By DOCTOR LUCIEN-GRAUX. Paris: Grand Librairie Médicale A. Maloine, 1912.

In connection with drafts of law submitted to the French legislature, Doctor Lucien-Graux has brought together a large amount of important materials for a consideration of the complex question of divorce in case of insanity. The letters published represent all views of the subject of divorce in general and of this problem in particular. There is an evident desire to be impartial and to make a substantial contribution to the discussion.

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*Sixth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission of New York.* New York, 1912.

This is an important document, including the report and statistics of the Commission of New York, the proceedings of the State Conference of Magistrates, and of the Probation Officers, and with a directory of officials and tables of statistics. It is one of the important contributions to the subject of probation.

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